

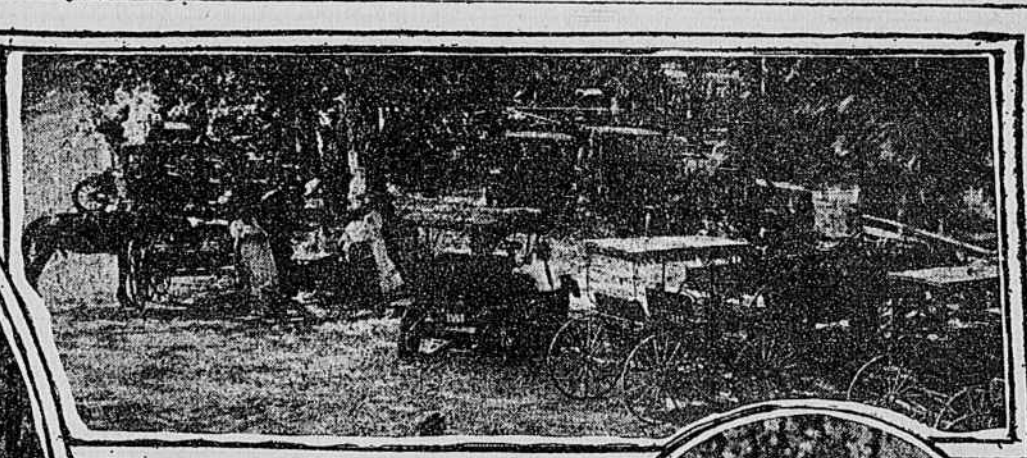
Severe Blow to Defense Marks Final Day of Testimony



WILLIAM McEVoy.



JOHN BRITTON.



Crowds at Court.



HENRY OWEN.

JOHN JOSEPH.

OLD LEADERSHIP IS REACTIONARY

Cummins Declares Opposition to Renomination of Taft.

SENATOR FAVORS PROGRESSIVE MAN

In "Bill of Particulars" Presents Chronologically Main Issues of Present Administration, and in Unqualified Terms Condemns President's Attitude.

Chicago, September 5.—Senator A. B. Cummins, in a signed statement given out here to-day, declares in unqualified terms his opposition to the renomination of President Taft. After a discussion of the main issues in the Taft administration, which are presented chronologically in a "bill of particulars," the Iowa Senator summarizes his opposition in these terms: "My general conclusion is therefore, that in every struggle which has taken place since Mr. Taft became President upon vital things, his allies and supporters have been the Senators and members of the House, who, however, honest they may be, are known from one border of the country to the other as reactionaries or standpatters, and not progressives.

"If the voters of the Republican party believe that the old leadership should be perpetuated they can find no better nominee than Mr. Taft. I do not believe it ought to be continued, and, therefore, without any personal disparagement of the President, I am hoping that a Progressive Republican will be nominated and elected next year."

Payne-Aldrich Law.
First in the bill of particulars is the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, of which Mr. Cummins says:

"Mr. Taft's associates in the making of this law, which he declared to be the best ever passed upon the subject were Mr. Aldrich and his followers in the Senate; Mr. Payne, Mr. Dillard, Mr. Cannon and their followers in the House. It seems to me I am justified in the conclusion that he did not take the progressive view with respect to this measure."

Passing to a consideration of the Interstate commerce law, the Iowa Senator declares that if the bill had passed, as insisted upon by the President, "the work of nearly a quarter of a century would have been swept away, and we would have taken a long step backward in the regulation of our railroads. Many parts of the committee bill were so bad that they found no defenders, and such efforts were made to defend the administration bill as were made by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Elkins.

"It was reconstructed on the floor of the Senate by the Progressives against the violent opposition of the reactionaries, who were acting for the President. I believe that people generally will agree with me that with respect to this matter, Mr. Taft did not take the progressive view of the subject."

Mr. Cummins further avers that President Taft is "out of harmony with those who were recognized before his advent into office as the best exponents of the conservation policy," and taking up the Canadian reciprocity bill, he says: "It is a false pretense from beginning to end, and will not reduce the cost of living or enlarge our markets for manufactures in Canada."

Result of Understanding.
"It is hard for me to think of the Canadian bill as progressive, believing as I do that its passage was the

GERMANS HEAR WAR IS EXPECTED

People Nervous Over Negotiations With France.

ANXIETY CAUSED BY WILD RUMORS

Accounts Being Withdrawn From Savings Banks in Some Sections—M. Cambon and Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter Probably Meet To-Day to Continue Conferences.

Berlin, September 5.—The nervousness over the protracted Franco-German negotiations with regard to Morocco seems to have increased with the resumption at the German foreign office yesterday of the conversation between the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and the German foreign minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter. Wild rumors are being circulated in the German provincial towns. At Stettin large sums of money have been withdrawn from the savings banks owing to rumors that war was impending. The banks are enforcing the rule that notice of the intention of depositors to withdraw funds must be given in advance, and the officials have published communications showing the baselessness of the reports.

Rumor Ambassador Is Slain.
Other rumors circulating on the Alsatian frontier, to the effect that the German ambassador to France, Herr von Schoen, had been murdered in Paris and that Germany immediately would declare war, were strengthened by the return of a dragoon regiment to Colmar, of upper Alsace, from the scene of the army maneuvers. An outbreak of dysentery among the troops, however, was the reason for their return to barracks.

There was no meeting to-day between M. Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, but it is possible that another conference will be held tomorrow after the German imperial chancellor, General von Bethmann-Hollweg, returns to the capital from the meeting between the German Emperor and Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary.

Emperor Sees Great Fleet.
Kiel, Germany, September 5.—The great German naval fleet was reviewed this morning, thousands of spectators being given the opportunity of observing the progress made by the navy and to see the German fleet as it could take to sea to-morrow for action if necessary.

Contrary to expectation, the three newest battleships of the fleet, the type did not join the fleet for the review, as technically they are still undergoing trials and have not yet been enrolled in the German navy.

Big Ships Sailed.
Though fully completed, these three 26,000-ton warships remained at anchor in the harbor and saluted the Emperor as he passed out of the bay to board the flagship Deutschland.

The sky at daybreak was covered with clouds, and rain threatened to spoil the spectacle. Later in the day, however, the weather brightened and a fair view of the great armada was obtainable when the Emperor and his party on board, weighed anchor at 8 o'clock and steamed out to join the fleet. As the Hohenzollern proceeded down the bay a squadron of thirty crowded excursion steamers, which

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COTTON REACHES GREATEST VALUE

Brings the South \$1,030,000,000, and Farmer Gets Average of 14.60 Per Pound.

New Orleans, La., September 5.—"No American cotton crop ever grown has sold for as much as the one just marketed, the total value, including the seed, having been \$1,030,000,000."

This remarkable statement is contained in the detailed statistics of last season's cotton crop, issued to-day by Colonel Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. With 1,700,000 bales less than contained in the bumper crop of 1908-1909, the crop just marketed netted the South \$254,000,000 more. The 13,511,000 bale crop of 1908-1909 brought \$222,000,000 less than the past season's crop.

As a whole the crop averaged within a shade of strict middling and the farmer was paid an average of 14.60 cents per pound.

Regarding the consumption of cotton, the report says:

"In the United States, the mills, North and South have consumed nearly as much as last year, in addition to which they have imported the greatest quantity of foreign cotton ever brought to this country in any one season, amounting to an equivalent, in this year's American weight, of 222,206 bales. Thus far the use of foreign cotton in this country is trifling, compared with the total consumption, but its increase is significant."

"A continued interesting feature is the widening of differences between the quantity of American cotton consumed North and South, the excess of the latter having increased this season 193,000 bales, the total excess now amounting to 270,000 bales. Concerning the North, a heavy curtailment of production was quite general during the later months of the season."

Situation Improves.
"The situation recently has improved, and there is an underlying impression that matters will readjust themselves on a more satisfactory basis in the near future."

Secretary Hester puts the crop of 1910-11 at 12,120,035 bales, an increase over that of 1909-'10 of 1,510,427. The increase in Texas over last year was in round figures 62,000 bales. In the group of "other Gulf States," embracing Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, Utah, Kansas, Arizona, California and New Mexico, it was 704,000, and in the group of Atlantic States, including North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky and Virginia, 224,000.

Mr. Hester's report of the crop by

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COMPANY WILL BID FOR OCEAN MAIL

Proposes to Establish and Maintain Service Through Panama Canal.

Trenton, N. J., September 5.—An announcement was made to-day of the incorporation of the Atlantic and Pacific Transportation Company of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000. The headquarters of the proposed company are to be at Baltimore, with branch offices at the principal seaboard cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf.

The incorporators are B. N. Baker, James N. Whitley, C. G. Helm, T. B. Harrison, of Baltimore, former president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the Atlantic Transportation Company, and Adria H. Boole, of Washington, formerly of the Wilson Steamship Line, of Hull, England.

The terms of the announcement given out by the company state: "The company has been formed to bid on the ocean mail service now being advertised for by the Postmaster-General, which calls for weekly service between New York and Colon, New Orleans and Colon, San Francisco and Panama, and fortnightly between Seattle and Panama, and it is proposed to establish and maintain these ocean routes and to extend the service through the Panama Canal from coast to coast."

Big Steamers Planned.
The company, according to its announcement, is planning the construction for the projected service of fifteen speedy steamers that will embrace the latest developments in ocean comfort and luxury and comply with all the requirements of the "ocean mail act."

According to the terms of the incorporation, "no person shall be eligible as a director who shall be a director in or an officer or agent of any corporation or association engaged in any competitive transportation business."

The announcement says further that the extension of its operations will include a service between Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Jacksonville, Key West, Mobile and Galveston through the canal to Pacific coast ports, and vice-versa.

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PRESIDENT WILL VISIT 24 STATES

Route of Trip Covering 13,000 Miles Is Mapped Out.

Beverly, Mass., September 5.—The route along which President Taft will thread his way for 13,000 miles was definitely mapped to-day, and the pencilled line runs through twenty-four States, while over 100 cities are red dotted, showing pauses for speeches on tariff, reciprocity, arbitration, conservation and Alaska.

The President's trip will start from the South Station in Boston, on September 15 and finish at Washington on November 1, in time to hear the verdict from some of the States—the election six days later.

The President heads straight for Michigan, pausing only a day or two in New York and Pennsylvania. From Michigan the route leads into Illinois and then through Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and finally to Chicago, Pittsburgh and Washington. In five States he makes no stops.

The longest jump on the trip is 882 miles, from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, while the President will seldom go more than twenty or thirty miles without stopping to say a word, either at some hamlet or from the rear platform of his car.

Millions Will See Him.
It is, therefore, expected that several million persons will hear the President's voice, or at least catch a glimpse of the presidential train.

The President will make brief stops at numerous small cities, but the principal cities he will visit and the dates follow:

Leave Boston, September 15; Syracuse, September 18; Erie, Pa., September 17; Detroit, September 18; Grand Rapids, September 20; Battle Creek, September 21; Peoria, Ill., September 22; St. Louis, September 23; Kansas City, Mo., September 24; K. C., September 25; Council Bluffs, Ia., September 26; Des Moines, September 27; Omaha, November 1; Lincoln, Neb., October 2; Denver, Col., October 3; Cheyenne, Wyo., October 4; Salt Lake City, Utah, October 5; Boise, Idaho, October 6; Spokane, Wash., October 7; Seattle, Wash., October 8; Portland, Ore., October 11; San Francisco, October 14 and 15; Los Angeles, October 16; Salt Lake City, October 18; Butte, Mont., October 19; Sheridan, Wyo., October 20; Rapid City, S. D., October 21; Pierre, S. D., October 22; Aberdeen, S. D., October 23; Minneapolis, October 24; St. Paul, October 25; Milwaukee, October 26; Chicago, October 27 to 30; Pittsburgh, October 31; Washington, D. C., November 1.

COUSINS TOGETHER THURSDAY NIGHT, WITNESSES SWEAR

Prisoner's Flat Denial Proves Pitfall as Case Nears End. Argument Over Instructions To-Day—Verdict May Be Returned by Friday Evening.

BY JOSEPH F. GEISINGER.

Within the awful shadow of the death chair, Henry Beattie, alleged wife-murderer, sat yesterday with a smile upon his lips and watched the book of testimony written full to the last terrible page and then irrevocably closed.

But for instructions, argument and verdict, the great trial is at an end. Such as it is, the story has been told to the final bitter and heart-rending word, and a few more hours will see the ultimate turn of the wheel of fate. From the prisoner of iron nerve the eye shifts quickly now to the twelve of impassive face. In the slow but steady minds of the dozen countrymen in the box is forming the future of a man desperately battling for life. For all the fascinated spectators know, the issue may already be fixed beyond recall. But the dull, half-sleepy faces tell nothing, though they have been studied for days in the hope that some inward, passing thought might find an outward, physical form. It was a fruitless search. Listening stolidly to all that came, asking no questions of the prisoner-witness as he undecidably tarried a moment before leaving the stand; declining the invitation of the court to inspect for themselves the scene of the brutal crime, they walked calmly forth at the sudden flash as if they knew enough, and more than enough, to determine the result without another syllable. What it means no man can venture now to say. Speculation fills the air, but is a vain and useless thing. From the jury bedroom early in the day came the chant of three old hymns. Some of the voices were good and others bad, but all were deep and earnest. A short time before these men had sat unsmiling through the dreary recital of a young husband's faithlessness to his bride.

Great Battle of Lawyers.
In chambers to-day, while the jury rests from its labors, the court will hear counsel at length upon the instructions, and before nightfall will have passed another stage in the journey. Fine technicalities of law and of evidence will be solved by the trial judge, a man of remarkable capacity, and the legal basis for the final consideration of the case will be definitely laid. Argument will begin to-morrow morning and continue probably a day and a half-day, the Commonwealth opening and closing and the defense coming between. There will be a battle worthy the event. Wendenburg and Smith are names known in every Virginia criminal court; Gregory and Carter stand ably behind them. It will be a struggle of giants, with no quarter asked or given. Mercilessly the State will press its charge; desperately the defense will hurl it back with all its might. Between the two, the slim, sneering boy will stand, to live or die as the issue turns. To one side the twelve will sit in judgment and then pass sentence.

By noon of Friday or a little later it will be done, and the verdict alone be yet to come. Numerous wise ones see signs of the times, whether they truly exist or not. There are as many predictions as there are brains to conceive them. Little heed need be given to any, for in the locked breasts of the jury, and nowhere else, the secrets lie. Yet all wish to know and to hear an opinion, whether it be worth its space or not. With this in mind, one is given tentatively, with no claim whatever for its being: If the case goes to the jury Friday afternoon, as all now expect, the result will be known within an hour.

Severe Blow to the Defense.
Abruptly the trial closed upon a day of galling defeat for the defense. Here and there the prisoner had snatched a straw from the wreck, but the Commonwealth's hand came heavily upon him when he most needed clear and unquestioned gain. In his own denial of the session before he discovered the trap that carried him close to the danger line. Hopefully he fought on, game as ever, admitting nothing, standing firm and confident, as he has always done. But the tide had turned again and steadily set against him, it seemed. Whether it can sweep entirely away the defense he has so carefully and so skillfully built, only the coming days can say. Both sides claimed the victory when the last word had been said.

Witness after witness hammered Beattie's denial of the Thursday night meeting with his cousin, until it finally fell to pieces. Here, if anywhere, the prisoner made his great blunder. Where he might have smeared a vital point with doubt, he took a bolder, almost reckless, course, and flatly set his simple word against all comers. The State at once stepped in, and, tying him hard and fast with his own words, came back with crushing force. At the finish the odds were all uneven. With his bridges burned behind him, the boy could do no more than stand stock still and fight. But it was six to one, and he had to lose, and in the loss his whole story suffered, while Paul Beattie, liar or not in other matters, scored again.

Scarcely a link was missing in the chain. From his home across the river the State traced Beattie into Richmond and to his cousin's house, chiefly, it is true, by mere inference, but often by compelling fact. Minor contradictions as to circumstance and slight variations as to minutes by the clock could not shake the essential details. A telephone message to Paul Beattie was recited. Henry was then seen to leave South Richmond in an automobile, and Paul after a while was seen to enter an automobile at Short and Main Streets with a man closely resembling his cousin. Together the two a few moments later visited

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